

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

NO. 33.

The Property will be shown by the  
Towner, on the premises. For the  
Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B.  
M'PIERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. if

## POETRY.

## PITIE.

DARK-DEALING power, around thy way  
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;  
Oblivion's waters cold and black,  
Roll onward in thy gloomy track,  
And darkly hide from mortal ken  
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest things that earth has known,  
The gorgeous splendor of a throne,  
The crest and kingly diadem—  
Thy peerless arm hath scatter'd them;  
And power that shook the world with dread,  
Lies crush'd beneath thy mighty tread.

Successive years around thee flow,  
Yet leave no traces on thy brow,  
Revealing and destroying all.  
As firmly now, thy footsteps fall,  
As when at first thy course was given,  
And thy dread limits mark'd by heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong  
Thy tide of years shall roll along;  
Thy sun shall leave his home on high;  
The moon and stars of heaven shall die;  
But thou shalt be the last to fall,  
The conqueror and the end of all.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.

Not very far "down east" from Boston lived a man of "pretty considerable parts," whose business it was to "teach the young idea how to shoot"—and to sing Psalms on a Sabbath day. He was considered an uncommonly 'cute fellow, and possessed an excellent *System*, which was to push his pupils forward by a liberal application of birch *buckward*. One day, it was a muster day, the boys applied to him for "leave to have no school;"—but he, having the morals and well-being of his pupils in view, put in his *velo*, which caused great excitement among the youngsters, which came near resulting in open rebellion—for boys generally prefer the march of soldiers to the march of intellect. There they sat, sucking their thumbs and bitterly wailing their hard lot; the troops began to muster—the drum rolled—and they heard the Orderly Sergeant give out the command in a thundering voice—"fall in fellers!"—"right dress!" It was too much to bear; one of the little fellows, seeing the master's back turned, slyly crept up to the stove and placed a lump of *Asafetida* upon it. It soon began to melt—the gas ascended, and the boys began to groan and hold their noses.

"My gracious! what's that?" asked the enraged pedagogue—"which one of you's got garlic in your pockets?"—Ho—ho—you've put it on the stove haint you? Dan Money-penny—did you do that, you rascal? Did you, Promise Gill? Nick Hindman! stop your laughing, you villain. Which of you has done this, tell me, you vagabonds?" The boys all denied knowing any thing about it; and, as the stench now became too strong to bear, the master was compelled to dismiss the school, and let his vengeance sleep until the morrow.

The morrow came, and the boys were separately asked if they knew any thing of the foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of the master? No, all were ignorant. "Well now," said the master, "you all appear to be mighty innocent—but I have a way of finding out the guilty one. You all on you see that 'ere stove, do ye? Well, it's got no fire in it now, and it's quite cold; you shall go one after the other and touch it, and it will not fail to burn the guilty one. I've tried it for years, I tell you. Promise Gill, shut up all the windows and make the room dark. Now, boys, when I say *advance*—do you go up each of you and touch the stove-pipe—the innocent need not be afraid."

He now walked lightly to the stove and besmeared the pipe with lamp-black, then returned to his seat, and gave the word. The boys did as they were commanded—but not one of them said he was burnt.

"Open the windows now, Promise Gill," exclaimed the master. "Now, boys, all on you hold up your hands.—Ha! Nick Hindman—you're the feller what put the stuff on the stove yesterday! You wouldn't touch it to-day—so you haint got your hands black.—The rest on the boys may go home.—Nick, you stay here, I've gotten a little account to settle with you."

Baltimore Minerva.

## HOW TO DISPOSE OF OLD STOCK.

A pedlar of tin ware, who had been travelling from plantation to plantation with his cargo of 'nothings,' found but a limited sale for his lanterns, an article of which he had a large stock. In despair of getting rid of them, he offered them at what he called, "a very reduced price," yet he found purchasers as scarce as clover in the sand hills. At length a tavern-keeper directed him to a farmer, who, he said, was very much in want of the article. To the house of this ready customer went Jonathan, determined to get his trouble's worth out of him. The first person he met was the overseer, who was lounging by the side of the road. "You don't want to buy a lantern, do you?" asked Jonathan. "Yes though, I reckon I do," returned the overseer—how much do you ask for one?" "Only thirty-seven and a half cents," "Well, spose you gin me one." The pedlar accordingly gave him a lantern, and receiving his money proceeded onwards.

"You don't want to buy a first rate lantern, do you?" said he to the over-

seer's wife, a washing clothes at the spring. "Yes," was the reply, "Mr. B— has been wanting one this long while." Jonathan accordingly served her out one at the same price he had bargained with her husband for. At the barn, before he reached the farm house, he met the son of the planter—"You don't want to buy no lanterns, do you?" "I don't want one myself," replied the young man, "but I'll take one for father, who has been after one this long while." Jonathan accordingly pocketed another thirty-seven and a half cents, and became one lantern lighter.

He now advanced boldly up to the house, and meeting the old lady at the door, immediately put the question to her—"You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?" "Indeed but I do," said the old lady, "my husband has been wanting one these six months past—and I'm glad you've come." Jonathan accordingly deposited a lantern with her, and received in return another thirty-seven and a half cents.

He now departed, almost satisfied with the *speck* he had made. At some distance from the house, in a field by the side of the road, he espied the old gentleman himself, and hailed him with the old question, "You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?" "How much do you ask a piece?" inquired the planter. "Fifty cents," replied the tin-pedlar; and I guess that's cheap enough, considerin' they've come all the way from Connecticut." "Well, I'll take one"—said the old gentleman, putting his hand in his pocket.—"Hadt you better take half a dozen?" asked Jonathan, "there's no knowing when a tin-merchant may pass this way again. If you'll take a half dozen, I'll let you have them for thirty-seven and a half cents a piece." The planter took him to his word—and the pedlar took at his route after having disposed of ten lanterns.—Baltimore Minerva.

An Indignity.—A medical man who had just returned from setting the broken leg of an Arab, gave the following anecdote:—"The patient," said the Doctor, "complained more of the accident which had befallen him than I thought becoming one of the tribe.—This I remarked to him, and his answer was truly amusing. 'Do not think, Doctor, I should have uttered one word of complaint if my own high bred colt, in a playful kick, had broke both my legs; but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass, is too bad, and I will complain.'"

Royalty.—The king of England, (says the Village Record,) amuses himself and the public by levees and attending the theatres. He was at Drury Lane a short time since with his loving spouse, where they were welcomed with bursts of applause. During the performance, their majesties were refreshed with some coffee as they sat in the royal box. The queen, in the spirit of love and affection, humbly condescended to put cream and sugar in his majesty's coffee! The audience went into hysterics at the sight, and roared forth a burst of deafening applause and admiration. There is something so sublime, so like magic, in the circumstance of the fingers of royalty coming in contact with a cream jug and sugar-tongs, that John Bull was in ecstasies. We vulgar republicans can but faintly imagine the sublimity of such a scene!

## POLISH HEROES.

Rodonski, one of the richest proprietors in the Duchy of Posen, had enlisted as a cannonier in a brigade of artillery. In the heat of the late glorious action he was dangerously wounded. The commanding officer, seeing him fall, ordered him to be carried out of the ranks, but the brave soldier, perceiving the momentary inaction of the artillery, roused up, bleeding from head to foot, and pointing to the cannon, "Friends," cried he, "to the work, I am not dead." Rodonski has received from the generalissimo the military cross.

The other fact is of a different nature, but not less interesting. Just at the awful moment when the memorable battle of Grochow was about to commence, Ziol Kowskia, chaplain to the 5th Regiment of horse, rushed forward in front of the Polish troops, and holding a crucifix in his hand, addressed to the soldiers a short but eloquent exhortation. He called upon them in the name of their God, and of their country, and by every the dear to a Polish heart, to persevere that day in the career they had so nobly commenced.—Ziol Kowskia remained the whole day on the field of battle, mixed in the hottest part of the engagement, and was repeatedly seen, even under the tremendous fire of the enemy, occupying in animating the combatants, in healing the wounded, or in receiving the last breath of the dying soldier.

Replish the Earth.—The last North Star informs us that the wife of James Buckminster, of Franconia, N. H. and formerly of Walden in this state, has had six children at three births—three at the first, two at the next and four at the last—all boys and doing well!—They are named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Elisha, Elihu and Enoch, Noah, Samuel and Elijah.

He who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence.

## NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE  
**Temperance Society**  
Of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 11th of June next*. The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.  
S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

May 31.

## M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil*.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CHEAPER WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

## JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

**DANIEL COMFORT,**

A very Choice Assortment of

Domestic & Foreign

## DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

50 BARRELS OF

FRESH SHAD,

HERRINGS-MACKAREL.

Gettysburg, May 31.

## LOOK OUT!

I DO respectfully inform the Public generally, that I have just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

## GOODS,

which I offer on pleasing terms for Cash and Country Produce. My

Stock consists of

British Dry Goods, Domes-

tics, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Shoes, &c.

I have also on hand, a fine supply of

## LUMBER,

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 24.

## NO FICTION!

**DAVIER & ZIEGLER,**

HAVE just returned from the Ci-

ties with the most

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS

that has ever been brought to this

place, comprising every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,

Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown

Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and

Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,

LOWER than they can possibly be

sold by any other house, (i. e.) making

a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

They are determined to sell

Goods LOWER than they have ever

been offered by any House in this place,

let others do as they please: therefore,

they invite the Public to "LOOK" and

then "LEAP" into the Store of DAN-

NER & ZIEGLER, where they may

rest assured of having good ground to

leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"

—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26.

tf

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms his Friends and the Public,

that he has just returned from the Ci-

ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

## GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house

of the late John McConaghy, Esq. de-

ceased, situate on the south-west cor-

ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(For particulars, see handbills.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-

lishment, the low prices of his Goods,

and elegant Assortment, will be an in-

ducement for them to purchase.—

"Look before you leap."

The Public and servants,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 26.

tf

## FOR RENT.

A comfortable 2 story

Dwelling-House.

It is the residence of the subscri-

ber, in the north-west corner of the

Public Square. For terms, &c. apply

to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.

Gettysburg, May 10.

tf

## BOOT &amp; SHOE-MAKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms the inhabitants of Gettys-

burg and vicinity, that he has taken the

Shop, in West York-street, lately occu-

ped by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that

he is prepared to manufacture

**Boots & Shoes**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a neat, workmanlike manner; and

that he will constantly keep on hand, a

supply of READY MADE WORK,

which he will warrant to be as good &

cheap as can be had in any other Shop

in the place.

As he is a complete hand for

making **LADIES' SHOES**, and just

from the City of Baltimore, he will en-

sure such work done in the most fash-

ionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5.

2m

## PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

THAT OLD

**Tavern Stand,**

formerly occupied by Geo

Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg

Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettys-

burg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every

accommodation for Travellers, Wag-

goners, and Drivers, he invites those

who travel that way, to give him a call,

and judge whether his entertainment

and charges do not justify the invita-

tion.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are

requested to call on M. McCLEAN, Esq

in whose hands I have placed my books,

and make immediate settlement. R. T.

tf

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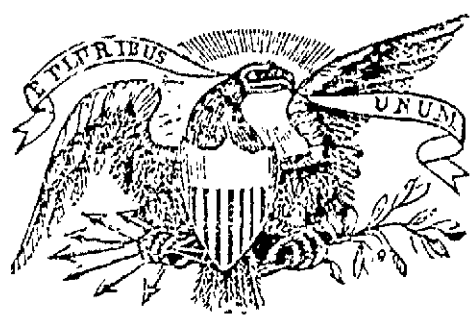
formerly occupied by Geo

Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg

Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettys-

burg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 14.

☞ The latest Foreign News we give to-day is of painful interest. Although the accounts are very contradictory, we fear the brave Poles are not in that prosperous situation which their late brilliant successes would have induced us to believe.

☞ Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, altered from 5 to 20 dollars, are in circulation. They can be easily detected—the genuine fives of that bank being ornamented at the ends with the portraits of Walter Raleigh and Christopher Columbus, while the genuine twenties exhibit the portraits of Washington and Jefferson.

☞ In our paper to-day will be found some mournful details of the distressing conflagration at Fayetteville, N. C. by which three thousand persons have been suddenly rendered destitute of the necessities of life, and even a shelter. Contributions are being made in different quarters of the country—will not our Town contribute its mite to the relief of the sufferers?

The National Republican Convention of the State of New-York was held at Albany on the 3d and 4th of June. HENRY CLAY was nominated for the Presidency; and Delegates were appointed to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore in December—at the head of whom stand Judge Stryker, and Gen. PORTER, formerly Secretary of War.

☞ The June No. of "The Lady's Book" has been received at this office—which completes the second volume of this interesting periodical. The next volume will be commenced in July.

## Another dreadful Steam-boat Explosion!

On Tuesday afternoon last, the steam-boat Gen. Jackson, which plied daily between New-York and Peekskill, burst her boiler with a dreadful explosion, on her passage down. The boat was blown almost to pieces, and sunk in a few minutes. Fourteen persons were badly bruised or scalded—seven of whom are dead, and four more, it was supposed, would die. Several other persons are missing. Amongst the killed, are the Engineer, John Vantine; the Pilot, Capt. Van Wart; the Bar-keeper; Mr. Brady (architect); Miss Dow; John Glass, Esq.; Mr. Mitchell, &c. Mr. Rathbone, merchant, of New-York, had his arm broken, and his left leg dreadfully shattered—and his situation was very precarious.

## The American says—

A most remarkable escape, on this occasion, of an acquaintance of our own, has just been related to us. He was on the wharf in the act of handing a letter to a person on board the boat, at the moment of the explosion. His shock threw him backward, though uninjured, against a pile of boards, and killed the individual, whose hand he was just touching.

## The Journal of Commerce says—

A singular circumstance is related to us of another gentleman, well known to the public as a zealous promoter of every good object, who had intended to come down in the same boat. It appears that he was waiting, either at Peekskill or one of the landing places lower down, when the Captain of a sloop which was just getting under way solicited him very earnestly to take a passage with him.—No, he replied, he was waiting for the steam-boat. The Captain still pressed the invitation, and withal manifested so much good nature, that the gentleman finally consented. (Money, of course, was no object with him, being independently rich.) The wind afterwards became less favorable, and he did not arrive in the city till after midnight. He then told his companion that he had been silly enough to go on board a sloop, instead of taking the steam-boat, and had got well paid for his folly, by being detained till that hour. What was his surprise when he learned that to this circumstance, under Providence, he was probably indebted for the preservation of his life.

If stage carriages were as well and as strictly regulated in this country, as they appear to be in England, and the law as well enforced, the convenience and safety of travellers would be much promoted. It is in our judgment a misfortune that both steam-boats and stage carriages are not regulated by law. The following is from a London paper, and it shows how careful they are in that country to see that the laws are obeyed, or if broken, that the penalties are enforced.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

"Henry Gilbert, the driver of the Manchester Defence stage coach, was fined in the mitigated penalty of £10 for carrying two more outside passengers than allowed by the statute.

John Burchett, the driver of the Empire Liverpool coach, was convicted in the highest penalty, £40, for carrying one more than the legal number of outside passengers.

Henry Marshall, the driver of the St. Patrick Liverpool coach, was fined in the penalty of £5 for a similar offence."

There is said not to be a single latrine factory in Nashville, Tenn. population 5,000.

A dinner was recently given to Mr. McDuffie in South Carolina, at which that gentleman declared his adherence to the nullification doctrine. In the account of his speech it is said "He gave it as his deliberate opinion that the tariff should be resisted—that the State should be placed on its sovereignty—that S. Carolina should do her duty to herself regardless of consequences; and drew an animating contrast between the condition and the conduct of our ancestors, resisting upon principle a pitiful tax of 3 pence upon tea, and contending against Great Britain with halberts round their necks;—and their descendants of the present day, who hesitate at resisting the monstrous oppressions of the tariff, although shielded and protected by the sovereignty of the State."

About twenty miles from Mount Hore, New-York, there is a house which is built in two States, three counties, and four towns. The States are New-York and Vermont; the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington; and the towns are Bennington, Shaftsbury, White Creek, and Housac. The "Temperance Advocate" gives the following history of it:—It was built by a Mr. Mathews, who, through some freak of fortune, became subject to those unwelcome visitors yeelpit sheriffs. On one occasion the Sheriff of Bennington county, Vermont, called at the house, and on inquiry, found that Mr. M. had gone to the State of New-York. The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the States running longitudinally through the centre, he, with his wonted hospitality, invited the Sheriff to dine with him. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own State, while Mr. M. preferring the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of "John Doe and Richard Roe."

We yesterday witnessed, says the Pawtucket Chronicle of Friday last, the disinterment of the Hon. JOSEPH JENKS, one of the first Governors of the Colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 15th of June, 1740, ninety-one years ago.—The skeleton was nearly entire, and in a better state of preservation than could have been expected. Governor Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the State, standing, when living, seven feet two inches, without his shoes. His thigh bones, when taken up, measured eighteen inches.

**Liberty.**—The Constitutionalist mentions a late bail case issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Augusta, (Geo.) with the following return: "Defendant arrested, and brought to plaintiff, who forgives the debt, pays the costs, and lends the defendant money to pay his expenses home to Kentucky."

**Wellington.**—At a military meeting in England, on the health of the Duke of Wellington being given, the members all turned down their glasses, in disrespect. Such is popularity—the idol of our age is despised by another.

**China.**—Chinese Tartary has been invaded by the Mahometan hordes on its borders. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of this war; but it seems that the Emperor has a strong force on his frontier.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

|        |      |               |      |
|--------|------|---------------|------|
| Flour, | 4 50 | Rye,          | 68   |
| Wheat, | 1 01 | Whiskey,      | 32   |
| Corn,  | 68   | Apple Brandy, | 37   |
| Oats,  | 31   | Plaster,      | 3 75 |

## DEEDS.

Yesterday, in this borough, Mrs. Ferguson, mother-in-law of Mr. J. Lefever, Editor of the "Compiler."

On Sunday evening last, Mr. Alexander Horner, Sen. of Cumberland township,

On the 31st ult. Mrs. Isabella Shannon, of Manly township, aged about 71 years.

On the 30th ult. at his late residence in Chester county, the Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, D. D. in the 61th year of his age.

On the 2d inst. at his residence in Baltimore, after a short but severe illness, Mr. John Turner Evans, son of Mr. Jeremiah Evans, formerly of this place, aged about 26 years.

## THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF

Mount St. Mary's College,

EMMITTSBURG,

will be held on

Thursday, 30th of June inst.

DURING the week previous, the Students and Candidates for Degrees will be subjected to a Public Examination; and the Wednesday immediately before the commencement devoted to Experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Parents and Guardians, and, in general, all who feel an interest in the progress of the Students, and the prosperity of the Institution, are invited to attend.

At St. Mary's College, 19th June, 1831.

For the Hagerstown Torch Light to please copy for these.

## THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 14.

## REALITY.

## THIRD EDITION THIS SPRING!

**DANVER & ZIEGLER,**  
HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring. (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

☞ They have a Stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**CHINA, GLASS, &**  
**QUEEN'S-WARE,**

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given, that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,  
J. F. MACFARLANE,  
J. B. McPHERSON,

June 14.

## Gettysburg Guards!

YOU are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the Company, at the house of Philip Heagy, on Saturday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

M. C. CLARKSON, Sec'y.

June 14.

## Gettysburg Guards!

TAKE Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Jas. Gourley, on Monday the 4th of July, for a SECOND LIEUTENANT of said Company, in the room of Lieut. Horner, promoted.

J. SANDERS, B. I.

June 14.

## The LADY'S BOOK,

Published Monthly—with numerous Engravings—forming in one year Two Volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

THE June number completes the first year since the work was begun. In that time, we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of

Sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with separate Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen Pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds; which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large & closely printed pages of letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book. One of the cheapest publications in the U. States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronized it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the 1st of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY &amp; Co.

112, Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

June 14.

## PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.  
BY GEORGE WOLF,  
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information that a certain Simon Eichholtz, late of the city of Lancaster, stands charged with having murdered a certain John Lynch, late of the same place, and having fled from justice, all efforts to arrest him by the officers of justice have hitherto proved ineffectual. And Whereas, the reputation of the government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of 100 DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said fugitive within the county of Lancaster, and secure him in the jail of the said county; and the sum of 300 DOLLARS, if the said offender shall be apprehended and secured in the jail of any other county of this commonwealth, or if he shall be apprehended and secured without the limits of this State—which sum or sums are to be paid on the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime aforesaid. And all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in enquiring after, and bringing to justice the alleged perpetrator of the crime aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and of the commonwealth the fifty fifth.

By the Governor,

SAMUEL MCKEAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Simon Eichholtz, is five feet six or eight inches high, stout built, black hair, and is about twenty-five years of age, he wore a blue dress, and has been several years at sea as a sailor.  
June 14.

## Apprentices &amp; Journeymen

SILVER-PLATERS

WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street,

## A MANUFACTORY

OF ALL KINDS OF

Plated Goods and Ware,

but in particular

Harness and Carriage

MOUNTINGS,

BRIDLE-BITS,

Stirrups, &amp;c. &amp;c.

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having 10 or 12 additional

APPRENTICES,

and a few additional

JOURNEYMEN.

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER &amp; LITTLE.

Gettysburg, June 7.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MCGRAIEL, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES DELAP, } Adm'r.

JOHN MCGRAIEL, }

June 7.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, on the premises,

## A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

## A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing 1 of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

**Awful Conflagration.**

**The great fire at Fayetteville.**—From a particular account of this afflicting dispensation, published in a Fayetteville paper, we learn that the number of private houses destroyed was about SIX HUNDRED!—The public buildings destroyed were, the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the U. S. Bank did business, and the office of the Agency of the State Bank, were also destroyed, but as they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The account continues—

But besides the buildings, immense quantities of books, valuable papers, money, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise and produce, were destroyed. Where the fire first broke out, persons near the scene would remove such things to what were then supposed places of safety, but by the time they would get them fairly deposited they would discover the flames in hot pursuit of them, and would be driven to farther efforts for the security of their valuables, until driven from place to place and completely worn down with their exertions, they would at last be compelled to abandon them to the power of the merciless flames. A very small portion of any of these articles were saved. The amount destroyed it is difficult to estimate. We cannot undertake to offer a correct list of the houses or even point out the principal sufferers. It would be infinitely more easy, to make a catalogue of those of our citizens, who have not suffered. Language is entirely inadequate to the description of the sublime and awful scene of Sunday, or to convey an adequate idea of the appearance of ruin and desolation which our town now presents.

If pity was wrung from the iron heart of the stern Marius, a disinterested foreigner, amid the ruins of Carthage, what must be the feelings of every warm-hearted citizen of the United States, and especially of our own State, when he shall look upon the melancholy wreck of our late flourishing village. But it is by descending to an inquiry into individual losses and distresses, that our true condition can be best understood. Many who on the morning of that day were in the full enjoyment of all the ordinary blessings of life, have now nothing left to them but the single suit of clothes which they then wore, not a morsel in store either of bread or of meat, to meet the common demands of nature, destitute even of the shelter of the rudest hovel from the inclemency of the climate. Nor is this state of privation confined to man in the full enjoyment of his natural strength and independence, but includes all conditions of life—the widowed mother bending beneath the weight of years and surrounded by her famishing babes—the helpless and unprotected female—the sick, the lame, and the aged. Many who were in a state of prosperity, now find themselves denuded of property, and burdened with debts of immense magnitude.

Furnished with the foregoing outline, imagination can, from its own resources, fill out this picture of wretchedness, with more truth, than by adopting the cold suggestions of any recital. It seems that those who were best able to lose were most successful in saving. The Banks were all so fortunate as to secure the whole of their money, books, and valuable papers, although their losses must be great in the destruction of real estate, and the entire and partial prostration of so many of their debtors. It is a remarkable circumstance, that some money and many valuable papers, left in the vaults of the two Banks, were taken out after the fire uninjured.

The entire loss of property is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. The great heat of the weather was very unfavorable; the sun's rays had heated the roofs of the houses almost to inflammation, and rendered them fit to be ignited by the smallest spark; added to this, was its relaxing and oppressive effect upon those engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the fire, and thus diminishing their ability nearly one-half. A very large proportion of those who were engaged in this service were those who had already been worn down with exertions to save their own chattels. But of all the unfavorable circumstances none contributed so largely to the spread of the fire as the absence of any wind of sufficient force to impel the flames in any one certain course, which would have concentrated the exertions of the citizens to one point, and prevented the fire from spreading in other directions.

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It is supposed that, by the destruction of the town of Fayetteville, three thousand souls were suddenly rendered homeless and destitute of the present means of subsistence. Provisions, furniture, clothing, and every thing, shared the common destruction; and this in a country thinly settled, and comparatively poor. A passenger from the

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**Late Foreign Intelligence.****LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival of the ship Birmingham at New-York, the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, New-York Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser, have London dates to the evening of the 6th May, and Liverpool of the 7th. From Greece it is said in a letter received by way of Italy, that Count Capod'Istria has announced to the chiefs of the party opposed to him, that he has sent to the cabinets of the three protecting powers his resignation of the presidency of Greece; a step not improbable, considering his unpopularity among his countrymen.

The London Courier of the 6th ult. contains an analytical table of the election, from which it appears that 380 members had been returned, of whom 212 are for reform, and 168 against it. The difference in favor of reform between the members now returned and those in the last Parliament from the same places, is 80. Lord Lyndhurst, an active opponent of reform, is said to have expressed an opinion that, in the event of the Reform Bill being carried in the House of Commons by a majority exceeding fifty, it would be highly improper for the House of Peers to reject it.

**POLAND.**

**Occupation of Siedlec by the Poles and retreat of Marshal Diebitsch across the Bug.**

We scarcely know what kind of new plan General Diebitsch would decide upon, as a fourth series of operations, which the Polish defence obliges him to undertake. But the news arrived this morning affords three extraordinary facts; the occupation of Siedlec by the Polish General Uminski; announced in the Official Gazette of Warsaw; the retreat of the left wing of the Russians, stationed at Kock, upon Wierzb and Radziejew; and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch himself across the Bug, announced by the Warsaw Courier of the 19th April. Nothing can explain these remarkable and serious facts, which would decide the freedom of Poland, but the insurrection of the Lithuanians, Volhynians, and even among the Russians themselves, which have obliged Diebitsch to march to the assistance of the empire, menaced with a dismemberment by a revolution, which appears to extend from Livonia to Podolia, and which perhaps, at this moment disturbs Petersburg itself. *Messenger des Chambers, May 2nd.*

**London, Thursday evening, May 6th.**—We learn by letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. that the last accounts received from all parts of Galicia leave no doubt that the insurrection in Volhynia was spreading very rapidly, and that General Dwernicki (Devernetzky) was about to send a division of troops to the north to support the insurgents in Lithuania.

**EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL DESPATCH ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

The enemy, whom our victorious army obliged to abandon the right bank of the Vistula, and who concentrated his forces on the Siedlec road, uneasy at seeing his communication with Bialystok, by the way of Grame, cut off, detached against Gen. Uminski the corps of Gen. Ugromow, consisting of the 5th regiment of infantry, one division of grenadiers, one battalion of sappers, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, one of large calibre. At sight of so superior a force Gen. Uminski thought it advisable to re-cross the Liwiec, leaving only one detachment to defend the hastily constructed bridge head, which the enemy attacked vigorously. Gen. Uminski ordered the 1st Hulus to ford the river, and attack six of the enemy's squadrons which were posted on the opposite bank. This order was successfully executed. Our cavalry repulsed that of the enemy, killed 50 men, made 500 prisoners, and captured 200 horses.

Observing, however, that the enemy was renewing his attacks on the bridge head with continual supplies of fresh troops, General Uminski gave orders for evacuating the post, and then Major Chiewski and 50 wounded soldiers were made prisoners by the Russians. The engagement terminated by a heavy cannonade, and this proceeding was

tillery gave proofs of extraordinary courage, having only a few field-pieces to oppose to a numerous artillery of a large calibre. Our loss in these affairs has been 20 officers, 160 sub-officers and men, and 20 wounded. On the 16th of April, General Uminski again took Wygrow, where he found forty of our wounded men, and was enabled to estimate the enemy's loss. The number of his wounded amounted to 400, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonel Tytle of the sappers, a major and four inferior officers. On the field of battle were found several hundred members

and in Wygrow a quantity of provisions.

All the right bank of the Vistula is cleared of the enemy. The army corps of Generals Pac and Sierawski have crossed the river, and are in full march towards the palatinates of Podlachia and Lublin, where they are taking possession of the Russian magazines. General Dwernicki, who was detained for some time by the badness of the roads in the neighborhood of Zamosc, advanced, in order to deceive the enemy, as far as Zwierznic, in the direction of the Vistula, where he gave orders for collecting supplies of provisions at Turobing and Ranow. His design of routing the enemy by a forced march succeeded perfectly, as is attested by the report of Field Marshal Diebitsch himself. However, General Dwernicki profited by his halt near Zamosc to provision the fortress more abundantly, to complete its garrison and the army corps under his command, by the men taken from the communal guard, and the volunteers who thronged from all parts, and as soon as he found the roads passable, marched towards the Bug. He routed and took some enemy's detachments which were stationed on that river, which he passed with all his troops. Thus the noise of our cannon resounded on that spot which had so long been subjected to a foreign yoke. Every where on his march General Dwernicki and his troops were received as deliverers by our countrymen, the Volhynians. The last report of General Dwernicki is dated three marches beyond the Bug.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.  
Head-quarters at Igdrziow, April 17.

**LATER.**

By an arrival from Amsterdam, accounts from that city to the 8th of May have been received. The Polish intelligence is very contradictory; the following articles give a mournful appearance to their affairs.

**Melancholy Situation of Poland.**

The new Breslaw Gazette contains the following deplorable account of the state of the Poles, so late as the 21st of April. We find it in the London Standard of the evening of May 6, under the date of Augsburg, April 29.

"Travellers from Poland, who have lately come from Lublin by way of Warsaw, cannot find words to describe the lamentable condition of that unhappy country. The country beyond the Vistula, which, for the last ten weeks, has been the theatre of the continual marches and counter-marches of the hostile armies, is dreadfully devastated—the habitations near the roads partly demolished—the inhabitants fled into the forests—the cattle and sheep consumed—the little corn used to feed the horses and cattle for the use of the troops. The appearance of Warsaw is equally deplorable. Though it was rejoiced for a few days at the heroic exploits of its troops, yet the majority of the citizens look with apprehension on the unequal conflict, and fear more distressing times, as news has been received from all quarters that Count Diebitsch re-commences his official operations, and having received fresh reinforcements, is approaching Warsaw. The streets of the city are put in a state to make a most desperate resistance. The inhabitants go about gloomy and reserved, or show themselves up in their houses, for the slightest doubt in the truth of the reports in the newspapers is sufficient to make the most respectable citizen to be looked on as a spy, and put his life in danger. No equipages are to be seen in the streets, that used to be so animated at the most a waggon with military effects or wounded. Sicknesses increase, and some fears of cholera have been entertained. Trade and manufactures are quite suspended; foreigners engaged in manufactures endeavor clandestinely to leave the country, because they are dragged away to serve in the army. The left bank of the Vistula does not present so melancholy a prospect, but even there scarcely a third of the fields has been sown, in consequence of the failure of the crops last year, and the scarcity of good seed corn. When the revolution broke out, corn of all kinds was seized and conveyed to the army; magazines were secretly sold at low prices, because money was more easily concealed than corn. But now that the sowing time in spring has come, there is no seed corn, to which we add our want of horses and oxen, which have been taken away from the poor citizens. Provisions already begin to be scarce, and unless timely precautions

are taken, a famine may be expected in Poland in a few months. A letter from Bialystok of the 6th April, says not a word of any disturbances in that neighborhood. The Grand Duke Constantine and the Princess of Lowicz had been there ever since the end of February; such large bodies of troops from the interior of Russia were passing that way, that all the villages were crowded, and it was necessary to lodge part of the troops in barracks."

The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter of the private correspondent of the London Standard, dated Papis, May 4. This is the latest date from the French capital.—"From St Petersburg we hear that the late events in Poland are not by any means considered as important, and that the Emperor has resolved on sending large reinforcements, and on proceeding much more slowly, than surely, in the task he has undertaken of put-

ting down all revolutions in the North of Europe."

"From Vienna we learn, under date of the 22d April, that the insurrection of Volhynia was making great progress, and that the corps of Dwernicki had considerably augmented. It was reported that part of the forces of the Polish guards, which were large, were to be sent to Lithuania to aid the revolt in that province. It is stated that about 80,000 men still remained in the environs of Siedlec, but that Marshal Diebitsch would receive large reinforcements from Russia; and that the Emperor had resolved on continuing the war until Poland should be reduced to submission. So long as the movement was confined to Russian Poland, that determination might be practicable, but should the insurrection in Lithuania, Volhynia, and other ancient Polish provinces go on and prosper, the Emperor will be obliged to come to terms with his rebellious subjects."

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The affairs of Turkey are again beginning to excite considerable attention in European politics. Gen. Guilleminot is to be recalled, or has been recalled, from Constantinople, & the French ministry, it is understood, intends to support the Sultan in the plans of resistance to Russia, which it is well known he is meditating. In the meantime, however, a Janissary insurrection rages in Turkey, which, from its fanatical spirit, may become very dangerous, and, if not suppressed, will of course materially cripple the power of the Sultan.

If some of the French papers can be believed, Austria is favorable to Turkish opposition to her gigantic neighbor, and looks on the Polish insurrection with favorable eyes. It certainly is the policy of Austria that Russia should not become more powerful than she is, but we doubt much that an insurrection which may extend to her own part of Poland, can be popular with the Austrian Cabinet. There is evidently much room for adroit diplomatic negotiation at present.

The insurrection in Serbia is making rapid progress, and becomes a matter of unusual importance in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

**REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE POLES.**

In a "Second Edition" of the London Standard of the evening of May 6, we find the following important, but melancholy account of the state of the campaign in Poland. The Editor of the Standard says this account was received through a private commercial channel, and the authority may be relied upon.

"General Diebitsch, after having defeated the Poles at Biala, marched direct upon Warsaw, which town is, since the 19th of last month, declared in a state of siege; the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men, and at the head quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Podolia."

The following article is from the London Public Ledger of May 6:—

There are various rumors respecting the state of affairs in Poland, some accounts stating that the Russians will get possession of Warsaw, and others declaring that they are on the retreat. The cautious, however, are of opinion that the Poles, brave in battle, spirited and animated beyond example in the history of nations, and victorious hitherto, will at length be compelled to yield to the superior strength of the Russians. Large accessions of troops have been pouring in for some time, and the last accounts say that a battle—a decisive one it will be—was expected shortly to take place. The Poles are conscious of their inferiority in point of numbers; and, fearful of the result of the struggle, have removed the whole of the cash in the bank of Warsaw, and other valuables, to Cracow. We mentioned some days since that a Polish army, consisting of 6000 men, had attacked a Russian corps of 24,000. The struggle, owing to the great disparity of numbers, ended as might be expected, and as we stated, in the loss of 1,200 men. General Skrzynecki, in reporting this affair, joins his brother in arms not to resort to acts of temerity in future.

**FRANCE.**

We referred briefly last evening to the celebration of the King's fete day, which was the 1st of May. At three o'clock, Louis Philippe received the diplomatic corps, and returned an answer to the following purpose to the Legate:—

"I receive, with a lively satisfaction, the sentiments of your regard for myself and family, in the name of the diplomatic corps, of which you are the organ. I am persuaded, as well as you, of the grand truth, that peace is the foundation of public prosperity, and the solid basis of the true happiness of nations. Since my coming to the throne I have neglected nothing to maintain it; and the assurance which you express to me, in the name of the Sovereigns you represent is a new pledge of the continuation of that friendship and good understanding which subsists between us, and I will always endeavor

to preserve it, for the interest of France and that of Europe."

The peace of France, therefore, seems to stand upon a firm basis, so far as the assurances of Kings and Ministers can be relied upon.

The Courier Francois of May 4, represents the troubles in La Vendee as very serious, and indeed it appears to be admitted on all hands, that some decisive measures must be adopted to put a stop to a state of things which amounts to little short of civil war.

New political trials of Republicans or Carlists take place almost every day, and the juries in all cases acquit them. This ought to be a lesson to the French government, not to attempt to put down the press or public feeling by state prosecutions; and yet it seizes journals, and prosecutes the publishers with more violence than ever.

It is mentioned in one of the latest London papers that steam has been applied with great success, in some of the French ports, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced, and in twenty-four hours every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.

At a sale of a Mr. Pearson's effects, at Nottingham, (Eng.) a LOCK OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S HAIR, fetched the sum of seventeen shillings.

A Cork paper mentions that the dreadful evil of a war against property had forced its way into that country, and that the northern parts of it were suffering under insurrectionary outrage. Several hundreds of the peasantry collected together near Boonas, in the county of Clare, to dig up the lands; the military were called in to them, and in the affray which ensued, thirteen persons were killed and wounded. Some extracts from a letter by the Right Rev. Dr. Machell, a Roman Catholic Bishop, to Earl Grey, in behalf of the suffering poor of the west of Ireland, are contained in the London papers of the 6th May. They give a frightful picture of the ravages of famine. The following is a description of a scene which fell under the writer's own eye:

"In one instance, the father, mother, and three children were stretched on the same bed, without a morsel of nourishment or a penny to procure it, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors, and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife, was, from the lips of the suckling babe being besmeared with the blood, which, instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother!"

**LATER STILL.**

The Ship Corinthian, arrived on Thursday last from Liverpool, sailed on the 15th of May.

Private letters from Berlin, by the Hamburg steamer at Liverpool state, that there had been three days fighting, and the brave Poles had been defeated, with the loss of eight thousand prisoners and two thousand killed. It also appears that Gen. Dwernicki had escaped the Russians, and has been joined by nine thousand men, previous to which his army consisted of twelve thousand men.

There appears to be no doubt of the defeat of Gen. Sierawski by Kreutz; all accounts, Polish and German, concur in it. From the position in which the armies now are, a very few days must bring some decisive intelligence.

The Standard, on the authority of private letters, speaks confidently of the defeat of the Poles, and goes so far as to assert that Warsaw was ready to open its gates to the merciless and sanguinary Diebitsch. Humanity shudders and trembles for the fate of the bravest people in Europe.

The news from Poland is so conflicting, that no details can be relied on as authentic; on one subject however all accounts concur, the accumulated horrors of an unusually sanguinary struggle.

**RUSSIA AND POLAND.**

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war, are far from being satisfactory, though the Poles have been almost invariably successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good the losses inseparable even from victory bear no proportion to those of their gigantic oppressors; from the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt; it is certain that the cholera morbus has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a fact from which it would appear that the barbarians are advancing fast upon the capital. Should they ever enter the city it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacres worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the Powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks, but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point of view to their oppressors, a people whose almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices prove them so well entitled to freedom.

General Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation, in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but tells

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#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Birmingham at New-York, the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, New-York Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser, have London dates to the evening of the 6th May, and Liverpool of the 7th.

From Greece it is said in a letter received by way of Italy, that Count Capo d'Istria has announced to the chiefs of the party opposed to him, that he has sent to the cabinets of the three protecting powers his resignation of the presidency of Greece; a step not improbable, considering his unpopularity among his countrymen.

The London Courier of the 6th ult. contains an analytical table of the election, from which it appears that 380 members had been returned, of whom 212 are for reform, and 168 against it. The difference in favor of reform between the members now returned and those in the last Parliament from the same places, is 80.—Lord Lyndhurst, an active opponent of reform, is said to have expressed an opinion that, in the event of the Reform Bill being carried in the House of Commons by a majority exceeding fifty, it would be highly improper for the House of Peers to reject it.

#### POLAND.

*Occupation of Siedlec by the Poles and retreat of Marshal Diebitsch across the Bug.*

We scarcely know what kind of new plan General Diebitsch would decide upon, as a fourth series of operations, which the Polish defence obliges him to undertake. But the news arrived this morning affords three extraordinary facts; the occupation of Siedlec by the Polish General Uminski, announced in the Official Gazette of Warsaw; the retreat of the left wing of the Russians, stationed at Kock, upon Vierz and Radziejew; and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch himself across the Bug, announced by the Warsaw Courier of the 19th April. Nothing can explain these remarkable and serious facts, which would decide the freedom of Poland, but the insurrection of the Lithuanians, Volhynians, and even among the Russians themselves, which have obliged Diebitsch to march to the assistance of the empire, menaced with a dismemberment by a revolution, which appears to extend from Livonia to Podolia, and which, perhaps, at this moment disturbs Petersburg itself.—*Messenger des Chambers, May 2nd.*

LONDON, Thursday evening, May 5th.—We learn by letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. that the last accounts received from all parts of Galicia leave no doubt that the insurrection in Volhynia was spreading very rapidly, and that General Dwernicki (Devernetzky) was about to send a division of troops to the north to support the insurgents in Lithuania.

EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL DESPATCH ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The enemy, whom our victorious army obliged to abandon the right bank of the Vistula, and who concentrated his forces on the Siedlec road, uneasy at seeing his communication with Bialystock, by the way of Grance, cut off, detached against Gen. Uminski the corps of Gen. Ugromnow, consisting of the 5th regiment of infantry, one division of grenadiers, one battalion of sappers, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, one of large calibre. At sight of so superior a force Gen. Uminski thought it advisable to re-cross the Lwice, leaving only one detachment to defend the hastily constructed bridge head, which the enemy attacked vigorously. Gen. Uminski ordered the 1st Hussars to ford the river and attack six of the enemy's squadrons which were posted on the opposite bank. This order was successfully executed. Our cavalry repulsed that of the enemy, killed 50 men, made 500 prisoners, and captured 200 horses.

Observing, however, that the enemy was renewing his attacks on the bridge head with continual supplies of fresh troops, General Uminski gave orders for evacuating the post, and then Major Chiewski and 50 wounded soldiers were made prisoners by the Russians. The engagement terminated by a heavy cannonade, and on this occasion our artillery gave proof of extraordinary courage, having only a few field-pieces to oppose to a numerous artillery of a large calibre. Our loss in these affairs has been 20 officers, 100 sub-officers and men, and 20 wounded. On the 16th of April, General Uminski again took Wygrow, where he found forty of our wounded men, and was enabled to estimate the enemy's loss. The number of his wounded amounted to 450, among whom are Lieutenant-Colonel Tytle of the sappers, a major and four inferior officers. On the field of battle were found several hundred muskets,

and in Wygrow a quantity of provisions.

All the right bank of the Vistula is cleared of the enemy. The army corps of Generals Pac and Sierawsky have crossed the river, and are in full march towards the palatinates of Podlachia and Lublin, where they are taking possession of the Russian magazines.—General Dwernicki, who was detained for some time by the badness of the roads in the neighborhood of Zamosc, advanced, in order to deceive the enemy, as far as Zwierznie, in the direction of the Vistula, where he gave orders for collecting supplies of provisions at Turobing and Ranow. His design of routing the enemy by a forced march succeeded perfectly, as is attested by the report of Field Marshal Diebitsch himself. However, General Dwernicki profited by his halt near Zamosc to provision the fortress more abundantly, to complete its garrison and the army-corps under his command, by the men taken from the communal guard, and the volunteers who thronged from all parts, and as soon as he found the roads passable, marched towards the Bug. He routed and took some enemy's detachments which were stationed on that river, which he passed with all his troops. Thus the noise of our cannon resounded on that spot which had so long been subjected to a foreign yoke. Every where on his march General Dwernicki and his troops were received as deliverers by our countrymen, the Volhynians. The last report of General Dwernicki is dated three marches beyond the Bug.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Head-quarters at Igdzielow, April 17.

#### LATER.

By an arrival from Amsterdam, accounts from that city to the 8th of May have been received. The Polish intelligence is very contradictory; the following articles give a mournful appearance to their affairs.

#### Melancholy Situation of Poland.

The new Breslaw Gazette contains the following deplorable account of the state of the Poles, so late as the 21st of April. We find it in the London Standard of the evening of May 6, under the date of Augsburg, April 29:—

"Travellers from Poland, who have lately come from Lublin by way of Warsaw, cannot find words to describe the lamentable condition of that unhappy country. The country beyond the Vistula, which, for the last ten weeks, has been the theatre of the continual marches and counter-marches of the hostile armies, is dreadfully devastated—the habitations near the roads partly demolished—the inhabitants fled into the forests—the cattle and sheep consumed—the little corn used to feed the horses and cattle for the use of the troops. The appearance of Warsaw is equally deplorable. Though it was rejoiced for a few days at the heroic exploits of its troops, yet the majority of the citizens look with apprehension on the unequal conflict, and fear more distressing times, as news has been received from all quarters that Count Diebitsch re-commences his official operations, and having received fresh reinforcements, is approaching Warsaw. The streets of the city are put in a state to make a most desperate resistance. The inhabitants go about gloomy and reserved, or shut themselves up in their houses, for the slightest doubt in the truth of the reports in the newspapers is sufficient to make the most respectable citizen to be looked on as a spy, and put his life in danger. No equipages are to be seen in the streets, that used to be so animated—at the most a waggon with military effects or wounded. Sickneses increase, and some fears of cholera have been entertained. Trade and manufactures are quite suspended; foreigners engaged in manufactures endeavor clandestinely to leave the country, because they are dragged away to serve in the army. The left bank of the Vistula does not present so melancholy a prospect, but even there scarcely a third of the fields has been sown, in consequence of the failure of the crops last year, and the scarcity of good seed corn. When the revolution broke out, corn of all kinds was seized and conveyed to the army; magazines were secretly sold at low prices, because money was more easily concealed than corn. But now that the sowing time in spring has come, there is no seed corn, to which we add our want of horses and oxen, which have been taken away from the poor citizens. Provisions already begin to be scarce, and unless timely precautions are taken, a famine may be expected in Poland in a few months. A letter from Bialystock of the 6th April, says not a word of any disturbances in that neighborhood. The Grand Duke Constantine and the Princess of Lowicz had been there ever since the end of February: such large bodies of troops from the interior of Russia were passing that way, that all the villages were crowded, and it was necessary to lodge part of the troops in barracks."

The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter of the private correspondent of the London Standard, dated Paris, May 4. This is the latest date from the Russian capital:—

"From St. Petersburg we hear that the late events in Poland are not by any means considered as important, and that the Emperor has resolved on sending large reinforcements, and on proceeding much more slowly, than surely, in the task he has undertaken of put-

ting down all revolutions in the North of Europe."

"From Vienna we learn, under date of the 22d April, that the insurrection of Volhynia was making great progress, and that the corps of Dwernicki had considerably augmented. It was reported that part of the forces of the Polish guards, which were large, were to be sent to Lithuania to aid the revolt in that province. It is stated that about 80,000 men still remained in the environs of Siedlec, but that Marshal Diebitsch would receive large reinforcements from Russia; and that the Emperor had resolved on continuing the war until Poland should be reduced to submission. So long as the movement was confined to Russian Poland, that determination might be practicable, but should the insurrection in Lithuania, Volhynia, and other ancient Polish provinces go on and prosper, the Emperor will be obliged to come to terms with his rebellious subjects."

The Hamburg Correspondent states that the Prussian second corps d'armes is marching towards Western Prussia, where considerable stores have been established. This corps is to line the whole Lithuanian frontier.

The affairs of Turkey are again beginning to excite considerable attention in European politics. Gen. Guilleminot is to be recalled, or has been recalled, from Constantinople, & the French ministry, it is understood, intends to support the Sultan in the plans of resistance to Russia, which it is well known he is meditating. In the mean time, however, a Janissary insurrection rages in Turkey, which, from its fanatical spirit, may become very dangerous, and, if not suppressed, will of course materially cripple the power of the Sultan.

If some of the French papers can be believed, Austria is favorable to Turkish opposition to her gigantic neighbor, and looks on the Polish insurrection with favorable eyes. It certainly is the policy of Austria that Russia should not become more powerful than she is, but we doubt much that an insurrection which may extend to her own part of Poland, can be popular with the Austrian Cabinet. There is evidently much room for adroit diplomatic negotiation at present.

The insurrection in Serbia is making rapid progress, and becomes a matter of unusual importance in the present situation of affairs in Europe.

#### REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE POLES.

In a "Second Edition" of the London Standard of the evening of May 6, we find the following important, but melancholy account of the state of the campaign in Poland. The Editor of the Standard says this account was received through a private commercial channel, and the authority may be relied upon.

"General Diebitsch, after having defeated the Poles at Biala, marched direct upon Warsaw, which town is, since the 19th of last month, declared in a state of siege: the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men; and at the head-quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Podolia."

The following article is from the London Public Ledger of May 6:—

There are various rumors respecting the state of affairs in Poland, some accounts stating that the Russians will get possession of Warsaw, and others declaring that they are on the retreat. The cautious, however, are of opinion that the Poles, brave in battle, spirited and animated beyond example in the history of nations, and victorious hitherto, will at length be compelled to yield to the superior strength of the Russians. Large accessions of troops have been pouring in for some time, and the last accounts say that a battle—a decisive one it will be—was expected shortly to take place. The Poles are conscious of their inferiority in point of numbers; and, fearful of the result of the struggle, have removed the whole of the cash in the bank of Warsaw, and other valuables, to Cracow. We mentioned some days since that a Polish army, consisting of 60,000 men, had attacked a Russian corps of 24,000. The struggle, owing to the great disparity of numbers, ended as might be expected, and as we stated, in the loss of 1,200 men. General Skrzynecki, in reporting this affair, enjoins his brother in arms not to resort to acts of tenacity in future.

#### FRANCE.

We referred briefly last evening to the celebration of the King's late day, which was the 1st of May. At three o'clock, Louis Philippe received the diplomatic corps, and returned an answer to the following purpose to the Legate:—

"I receive, with a lively satisfaction, the sentiments of your regard for myself and family, in the name of the diplomatic corps, of which you are the organ. I am persuaded, as well as you, of the grand truth, that peace is the foundation of public prosperity, and the solid basis of the true happiness of nations. Since my coming to the throne I have neglected nothing to maintain it; and the assurance which you express to me, in the name of the Sovereign you represent, is a new pledge of the continuation of that friendship and good understanding which subsists between us, and I will always endeavor

to preserve it, for the interest of France and that of Europe."

The peace of France, therefore, seems to stand upon a firm basis, so far as the assurances of Kings and Ministers can be relied upon.

The Courier Francois of May 4, represents the troubles in La Vendee as very serious, and indeed it appears to be admitted on all hands, that some decisive measures must be adopted to put a stop to a state of things which amounts to little short of civil war.

New political trials of Republicans or Carlists take place almost every day, and the juries in all cases acquit them. This ought to be a lesson to the French government, not to attempt to put down the press or public feeling by state prosecutions; and yet it seizes journals, and prosecutes the publishers with more violence than ever.

It is mentioned in one of the latest London papers that steam has been applied with great success, in some of the French ports, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced, and in twenty-four hours every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.

At a sale of a Mr. Pearson's effects, at Nottingham, (Eng.) a LOCK OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S HAIR, fetched the sum of *seventeen shillings*.

A Cork paper mentions that the dreadful evil of a war against property had forced its way into that county, and that the northern parts of it were suffering under insurrectionary outrage. Several hundreds of the peasantry collected together near Boonas, in the county of Clare, to dig up the lands; the military were called in to them, and in the affray which ensued, thirteen persons were killed and wounded. Some extracts from a letter by the Right Rev. Dr. Machell, a Roman Catholic Bishop, to Earl Grey, in behalf of the suffering poor of the west of Ireland, are contained in the London papers of the 6th May. They give a frightful picture of the ravages of famine. The following is a description of a scene which fell under the writer's own eye:

"In one instance, the father, mother, and three children were stretched on the same bed, without a morsel of nourishment or a penny to procure it, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors, and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife, was, from the lips of the suckling babe being besmeared with the blood, which, instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother!"

#### LATER STILL.

The Ship Corinthian, arrived on Thursday last from Liverpool, sailed on the 15th of May.

Private letters from Berlin, by the Hamburg steamer at Liverpool, state, that there had been three days fighting, and the brave Poles had been defeated, with the loss of eight thousand prisoners and two thousand killed. It also appears that Gen. Dwernicki had escaped the Russians, and has been joined by nine thousand men, previous to which his army consisted of twelve thousand men.

There appears to be no doubt of the defeat of Gen. Sierawski by Kreutz; all accounts, Polish and German, concur in it. From the position in which the armies now are, a very few days must bring some decisive intelligence.

The Standard, on the authority of private letters, speaks confidently of the defeat of the Poles, and goes so far as to assert that Warsaw was ready to open its gates to the merciless and sanguinary Diebitsch. Humanity shudders and trembles for the fate of the bravest people in Europe.

The news from Poland is so conflicting, that no details can be relied on as authentic; on one subject however all accounts concur, the accumulated horrors of an unusually sanguinary struggle.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war are far from being satisfactory, though the Poles have been almost invariably successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good the losses inseparable even from victory bear no proportion to those of the gigantic oppressor: from the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt; it is certain that the cholera morbus has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a fact from which it would appear that the Russians are advancing fast upon the capital. Should they ever enter the city it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacres worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the Powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks, but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point of view to their oppressors, a people whose almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices prove them so well entitled to freedom.

General Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation, in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but tells

## AN ADVENTURE.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA.  
We find the following well-told tale in the Alexandria Gazette.—It is no fiction; we have the pleasure of knowing the reminiscence, now a lieutenant in the Navy, and long ago heard the substance of the story.

## Manuel Cartucho—A Pirate.

I was one evening in company with several officers of the navy, when the conversation turned upon the then recent trial of Com. Porter, by an easy transition settled upon the transactions of the anti-piratical squadron commanded by that officer in the West Indies. Many incidents and personal adventures growing out of that service were related by several of the company, one of which arrested my attention so forcibly, that my memory has retained the subject of the story distinctly, even after the lapse of several years. An officer, (a youth of about 20 years of age) after a momentary pause in the conversation, began, as nearly as I can recollect, in these words:—

Several of you, doubtless, remember that fierce and indomitable pirate, Manuel Cartucho—captured by Stribbling on one of his boat expeditions. Carr, who left us just at this moment, was present at the fight, and I think told me saved his life. When the boats boarded the piratical schooner, which the pirates had run upon the rocks during the chase on the coast of Cuba, those who were not shot down leaped from the vessel to the rocks, and made their way into the woods under a heavy fire from our seamen. Manuel fought like a lion, and was the last to throw down his arms and take to flight. He had tarried too long, however, to escape. Before he reached the bows of the schooner, an old boatswain's mate was upon him. All hope of escape vanishing, Manuel, as his last rescue in emergency, threw himself on his knees, and with uplifted hands, implored the interposition of the Holy Virgin.—When I first saw them, says C, the old tar was picking his flint with his jack-knife, having apparently just snapped the piece, and proceeded to adjust the firelock with all the indifference imaginable—one extremity to his own braver's ear, and the other to the pirate's shoulder. I got up in time to throw aside the muzzle before it exploded;—another instant, & Manuel would have been saved much of the inconvenience to which he was subsequently subjected. He was the only prisoner we made.

Manuel was conveyed to Thompson's Island, our headquarters, and delivered over to the Commodore, who had occasion to admire the fearless intrepidity & Herculean strength of the pirate.

One fine evening Manuel was bro't upon the top-gallant forecastle of the ship, to breathe the fresh air and cool his irons, when his aquatic predilections entirely overcame his consciousness of present security and ease; and, dashing through the mass of astonished seamen, plunged into a rapid seaward tide, which bore as many greedy sharks within its bosom as "bubbles" on its surface "onward." But he was, as it were, a child of the ocean; and the monsters of the deep turned from him as one of their familiars. The pirate had drifted, perhaps, an hundred fathoms from the ship, before a boat was manned and despatched in pursuit. But Manuel was no drowning rat to catch at straws; he was bound to the Island, his tangled and impenetrable mangroves, for a shelter from the spoiler; he yawned and dipped like a crippled loon duck, as the boat shot up with him. It was vanity, even in a Cuba fisherman who strangles the shark in his own coral depths, to strive with the light cutter of a sloop, that leaves the dolphin in its wake. After a fierce struggle, during which Manuel nearly succeeded in his efforts to capsize the light boat, where he would have drowned the crew like so many puppies; they hauled him by the hair into the gig, where, like the savage wolf taken by the hunter, he crouched without a growl, in sudden expectation of his fate, and was taken on board the ship and more securely ironed.

The prize schooner (the Pilot) a few days after this event, was ordered home for adjudication, and Manuel was sent on board to stand his trial on his arrival at Norfolk, the place of destination. Stribbling commanded the schooner; myself, and Midshipman B. of New-Jersey, were his only officers; for a crew we had ten or a dozen skeleton invalids, worn out by disease, and dismissed the squadron for infirmity. Besides the officers, there were but two able bodied hands on board. From some cause unaccountable to me, S— ordered Manuel's irons to be knocked off, and suffered him to go at large during the passage home. Nor did he seem undeserving this forbearance, but behaved with propriety, and soon ingratiated himself, & won the pity of every one on board the schooner. He attached himself particularly to me; and night and day, Manuel was, in conjunction with my watch, actively engaged in the duties of the vessel. He often sought an opportunity of conversing with me on my lonely mid-watch, when the helmsman was nodding on the tiller dreaming, perhaps, of sailing on whole oceans of 'Jamaica,' and all on board buried in profound sleep; at these moments he would bewail the untimely end to which he was speedily approaching—protest his innocence of

crime—and endeavor to awaken my sympathy in his behalf, weeping like an infant. He was under the impression that we had been sent to sea to punish him for his crimes, and that a hard-featured old boatswain's mate on board was to be his executioner—he lived in daily expectation that the next sun would witness his execution, and it seems that he had prepared for the event.

We made Cape Henry light the morning of the tenth day, and having a fine easterly breeze, we were made happy with the promise of the pilot of reaching Norfolk before the setting of the sun. The gale "freshened as the day was done," and already the town of Norfolk began to appear amidst the haze of the evening, as we rounded Craney Island. The pilot was a lad, and this was his first essay in his art. He became confused as the soundings suddenly shoaled, and packed us at high water on the shoal at Craney Island.—We labored hard until the moon was high in air, and the tide had considerably fallen, when, abandoning all hopes of getting off until the vessel was disburthened of her stores, (about a hundred bags of coffee,) we thought of going to sleep on the tarlugs of a hard day's work. It was then I thought of our prisoner, and observed to S, as he went below, that as our little cockle shell of a boat was out, we had better secure the pirate. He told me to do so. I called Manuel to me, and at the same time told the boatswain's mate to go below and get his irons. The pirate understood me, and heard the rattling of the irons as they were dragged out below. He thought that at last his time was come, and that these were the preparations for his execution. He became restive—muttered, and mingled his prayers of mercy with horrible imprecations. I told one near me to bring my pistols. He planted his fine form, like a bronze statue, upon the deck—threw up his outstretched arms to heaven, and, as the moonbeams played about his dark and rugged countenance, his black eye glowed like the living coal. He struck such terror into the souls of our dastard crew, that they quailed and blanched before his glance like stricken deer. I ordered them to seize him. One bolder than the rest, raised an axe to strike him down. Manuel caught it as it fell, and, wrenching from the seaman's grasp the axe, poised it a moment in the air, smiled in bitter scorn upon the astonished circle as they shrank before him, and hurled it into the sea. The tiger springs not from his lair so suddenly as Manuel leaped upon me, seizing me by the throat. Another bound, and he was "many fathoms deep into the sea." My messmate B. had overheard the noise, and, although undressed, rushed on deck to see the cause. He was just in time to throw his arms around my body, as Manuel, with me in his giant grasp, leapt overboard. My clothes gave way, and the robber went alone!

Stirred to fury by the spirit-moving scene, I sprang into our little boat, closely followed by my messmate, and, without time for thought, pushed off in pursuit of Manuel. We should have shot him from deck—it was now too late, though hailed to give room to do so. We were close upon him—as we shot up with him, B. struck him a stunning blow with the blade of his oar, seized him by the hair, and Manuel, nothing loth, half-lunged, half-leaped into the boat. He saw his advantage. We were now adrift in the only boat belonging to the schooner—the tide fast carrying us into the broad waters of the bay—the nut-shell of a skiff scarcely large enough to hold us all—and two slight youths to contest its possession and his liberty. He sprang like a mad-man to the assault—in another instant, we were rolling in the bottom of the boat, locked in each other's arms in no fraternal embrace, believe me. I shall never cease to recollect the death-like silence of the first fearful moment we struggled for the mastery; and, long after the hand of time had softened the outlines of that night-scene, have I heard the wild shrieks & stifled groans that issued from that lonely boat. The conflict was long and doubtful—not an instant was the close-hug in which we were entangled relaxed—there was not room to strike a blow—the pirate had not time to draw a Spanish knife concealed beneath his vest—with hands & teeth fixed on each other's throats, smothered groans and blackened visage spoke its progress. He strove at times to overturn the boat—at others to pichen headlong with us into the sea. An unsuccessful effort to do this, brought my messmate and myself both upon him for the first time. The boat lurched, and he fell heavily across the stern with both upon his breast. He had crushed my right hand in his teeth—my left and both of B's were upon his throat to strangle him—one of the pirate's arms was under us, and our teeth were closely fastened on the other. The pirate was evidently fast giving way—my hand dropped from his relaxed jaws—his face blackened under the pressure of our grip—he soon ceased to breathe.—

We now, for the first time, gave an ear to cries at no great distance from us—cries for assistance—screams of a drowning man. We recognized the voice of one of our crew. He had doubtless jumped from the schooner to swim to our aid—and we drifted so fast with the tide, the poor fellow was exhausted, and had lost sight of the boat. What was to be done? The pirate

might be only partially strangled; if left while we were saving the seamen, he might recover and renew the fight. We were already exposed to the last extremity—a few words passed to this effect between us, and we resolved to rid us of the pirate. We launched him headlong into the sea, and a few bubbles "showed where he was." Taking the seats which had been overthrown in the struggle, (for we had lost our oars at once,) and directed by voices becoming feebler every moment, with great difficulty we paddled to our poor fellows and picked them up. It was, as we had supposed—they had swam to our assistance, but were unable to reach the boat. We were now four in all.—B. & myself, entirely overcome, stretched in the bottom of the boat—drifting very quietly into Hampton Roads at midnight, without an oar, sail or rudder. Happily for us, the schooner's signal guns, of which she had fired several, brought a boat full manned from a vessel in the Roads. This was sent in pursuit, and soon came up with us. We reached our schooner about two in the morning, worn out and exhausted with fatigue.

The rest is very easily told.—Manuel was not dead when we threw him overboard—the sudden plunge into the water soon revived the almost extinguished vital spark—he revived, and swam ashore, about a mile! He was pursued and taken by a party of U. States' troops two days after, whom he resisted to the last—suffering several shots to be fired before he yielded. I conveyed him to the Norfolk prison, amidst the shouts of assembled multitudes, and delivered the stern villain into the hands of justice. His throat was swollen and his face turgid—he could scarcely articulate, and when questioned by me pointed to his throat. I could have done so too with as much propriety. He was tried by Judge Marshall, condemned, and pardoned by President Monroe. Manuel still lives, the terror of honest traders "in the Indies."

## SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
ONE of 10,000,  
3,000; 4,000; 3,000, &c.

THE TWELFTH CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,  
WILL BE DRAWN ON  
Saturday the 48th of June.  
34 Number Lottery—3 Drawn Ballots.

| SCHEM.              |      |  |     |
|---------------------|------|--|-----|
| 1 prize of \$30,000 | 25   |  | 200 |
| 1 10,000            | 46   |  | 100 |
| 1 5,000             | 46   |  | 80  |
| 1 4,000             | 46   |  | 60  |
| 1 3,000             | 46   |  | 50  |
| 1 2,452             | 92   |  | 40  |
| 5 1,000             | 92   |  | 30  |
| 10 800              | 920  |  | 20  |
| 10 500              | 8230 |  | 10  |

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;  
Other Shares in proportion.  
FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.  
Gettysburg, June 7.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 11,  
7 30 39 10 37 53 24 31

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE BY

DANIEL COMFORT,  
A very Choice Assortment of

Domestic & Foreign  
DRY GOODS.

ALSO  
50 BARRELS OF  
FRESH SHAD,  
HERRINGS & MACKAREL  
Gettysburg, May 31.

## LOOK OUT!

I DO respectfully inform the Public generally, that I have just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE

## GOODS,

which I offer on pleasing terms for Cash and Country Produce. My Stock consists of  
British Dry-Goods, Domestic, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, &c.

I have also on hand, a fine supply of

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Gettysburg, May 24.

M. C. CLARKSON  
HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in this line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF  
CEDAR WARE,  
BASKETS,  
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &  
LIGHTNING RODS,  
With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

PRINTING,  
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

## TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Thursday the 1st day of June next, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,  
DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.  
May 24.

(Franklin Repository.)

## NO FICTION!

DANVER & ZIEGLER,  
HAVE just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Leghorn Hats, and with extra crown Bonnets, Unusable, Straw and

Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos, Sugar, Coffee & Molasses, LOWER than they can possibly be sold by any other house, (i. e.) making a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats, FOR GENTLEMEN.

THEY are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place, let others do as they please: therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of DANVER & ZIEGLER, where they may rest assured of having good ground to leap upon, and of saving "three-pence" which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26.

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

## GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, & LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap."  
The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.  
Gettysburg, April 19.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable 2 story Dwelling-House,

is at the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.  
Gettysburg, May 10.

J. B. DANNER,  
Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

GARLEGGAT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of GarleGGAT's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Cholera, Nausea, Tremors, Law, &c. of STOMACH, PARALYSIS OF THE HEART, and a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,  
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3.

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES FLAMING,  
Near Leitersburg, Washington Co. Md.

Gettysburg, May 3.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.  
Gettysburg, April 5.

2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

the Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.  
April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McCLEAN, Esq., in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.

Gettysburg, April 26.

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Respectfully yours,  
JAMES FLAMING,  
Near Leitersburg, Washington Co. Md.

Gettysburg, May 3.

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,  
A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.  
JOHN GILBERT.  
Gettysburg, April 12.